

ton, I am the largest shareholder in this Company (A Voice: For how long?) So please bear in mind that in raising all these questions I am not actuated by any spirit of ill-feeling either to the General Managers or to any of the Directors personally, although I am of the opinion that the Directors should have more experience in the property business and faith in the Company. Gentlemen, you will be surprised when you come to know the aggregate number of shares held by the Directors, excluding, of course, the General Managers. I understand that a very old Director has only 100 shares in his name. Why? If he had a little more faith in the Company he should have invested at least a portion of his annual share of the Directors' fees in the acquisition of a few more shares in the Company. Without faith in any enterprise we cannot expect one to have enthusiasm in the undertaking. Enthusiasm stimulates energy, without which no management can be expected to be progressive. Now, gentlemen, some of the Directors are reported to have been knocking about the town endeavouring to secure as many proxies as possible in order to debar a new candidate for directorship in the place of one of the four who are retiring in terms of Article No. 76, thus insisting on having their own man in by all means, instead of the new man whom they cannot but recognise as more competent, so much so that they approached him with certain suggestions which he absolutely declined to consider. It is for you to say whether such Directors are sincerely looking after the interests of the shareholders, or are abusing the proxies which they have succeeded in canvassing. Coming back to the first part of my remarks, gentlemen, in raising these questions I am prompted solely by a sincere wish to see the Company prosper by better management. To carry this out successfully must necessitate certain reforms, which I consider necessary to safeguard my interests, which, after all, are not insignificant. This may sound to you somewhat selfish, but, if my interests are all right, it stands to reason that I am also safeguarding the common interest of all shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that, as regards the gaining of proxies, it was quite an ordinary thing to do.

Mr. ALVES: Quite natural.

The CHAIRMAN: Quite natural for the Directors to seek support of their policy. The CHAIRMAN added that it was not correct to say that the Directors approached Mr. Alves with the proposition he mentioned.

Mr. ALVES: I wish to contradict that remark. I was invited to be one of the directors and went to a private meeting.

Mr. Scott Harrison said he felt bound to address the meeting after what had transpired. In doing so he wished the shareholders to understand that, if it appeared he was committing any breach of the privilege of confidence vested in him, such a course was necessary because of the attitude adopted by Mr. Alves. Now these were the facts referred to. A few days ago, about Thursday, a gentleman named Mr. Bisney came to his office and said he was approaching him (the speaker) because of his old connection with the Company. He said he had formerly sat on the Board of Directors, and understood that there had been trouble between the Directors and Mr. Alves. He wished, if possible, to have the matter settled. He (the speaker) replied that he did not know what Mr. Bisney could do. Mr. Alves was trying to get on the Board in order to look after his own interests. The question of his candidature had been before the Board, who did not view it favourably. Mr. Bisney wished to know if anything could be done. He (the speaker) replied that the Board was complete; there was no vacancy on it. Mr. Alves asked if a vacancy could not be found. The reply was that it would be possible if the Articles were altered. Mr. Bisney enquired: "Would the Directors consent to the Articles being altered?" He replied that he could not do anything unless the Directors agreed. Mr. Bisney asked: "Would you bring it before them?" He answered that he would bring the matter before the Directors, but, before doing so, he desired to know whether, in the event of the Directors agreeing, Mr. Alves would consent. Mr. Bisney replied that he knew Mr. Alves would agree. He (the speaker) told him to see Mr. Alves on the matter. Mr. Bisney then left and came back later, stating that Mr. Alves would be agreeable, only he wanted the Directors to reply to a letter, which he would send, promising to support his candidature. Mr. Harrison replied that he could not agree to that, as the matter had been put on a different plane from that which he understood Mr. Bisney had intended. The matter then ended as far as Mr. Bisney was concerned. The speaker then convened a private meeting of Directors, as suggested by himself and Mr. Lang. They decided to see Mr. Alves, and when he met them this was what transpired. At the outset he (the speaker) informed Mr. Alves of the interview with Mr. Bisney, and said that the matter should be treated without prejudice and should be entirely confidential and private. Mr. Alves replied that he would certainly regard the matter as private. They then discussed the matter with Mr. Alves and told him that they did not consider his application as beneficial to the interests of the shareholders. Another matter they brought to his notice was that Mr. Alves had distributed shares on the eve of the register being closed with the intention of getting support. He was legally entitled to do that, but if he (the speaker) were doing it he would have given his opponents the same chance of spreading shares. Then Mr. Alves intimated that the candidature should be proceeded with. Mr. Harrison replied that he did not think it was possible. As far as he was concerned, he looked upon Mr. Alves' statement at the meeting of shareholders as an abuse of breach of confidence. He asked them all to support him. He was a Director of several companies, and had been a

Director for several years, and had never endeavoured to make one cent out of his position. It was true that in some Companies he was a small shareholder. He had done, he might say, thousands of dollars' worth of legal work for which he had not charged a cent. (Applause.)

Mr. Alves stated that he supposed that the shareholders present expected him to reply to Mr. Harrison. Nobody had stated that either Mr. Harrison or his co-directors were not working conscientiously. The only thing he regretted was that when he went to the Directors' meeting he did not go with a witness. He did not remember Mr. Harrison suggesting that the meeting should be private. He remembered Mr. Harrison stating that it was to the prejudice of the Company to consider the application. He only desired that a letter should be sent him regarding the Directorate. With regard to the interview with Mr. Bisney, he could not say what Mr. Bisney was asked to do, because what Mr. Bisney had told him was different. He put the question of being a Director to Mr. Bisney by way of an interrogation. He was sorry he could not substantiate what had transpired at the meeting. He had no ill-feeling against Mr. Harrison or prejudice against him; neither did he intend breaking faith with him. On the contrary, he was afraid he must have misinterpreted the interview, though he could not remember making any promise.

The adoption of the report and statement of accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. ARNOLD proposed that Messrs. F. Scott Harrison, A. O. Lang, W. Patterson and A. Forbes be re-elected Directors.

Mr. BURNES seconded this.

Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA moved an amendment, that Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. A. Forbes and Mr. J. M. Alves be elected Directors. He said he was asking for the election of Mr. Alves because the latter was a large property-holder in Kowloon, lived in Kowloon, and knew all about Kowloon, and the Company had large interests in Kowloon. There should be some person on the Board of Directors able to guide the members of the Board as regards the future of Kowloon property, etc.

Mr. J. M. ROCHA seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Almeida, may I ask you Mr. Alves' solicitor.

Mr. ALMEIDA replied that he was not. He was present as a shareholder only.

The CHAIRMAN: With reference to the amendment which has been proposed, I should inform the shareholders that the following letter was received from Mr. Alves on the 6th instant:—

"Hongkong, 6th February, 1919.

Secretary.

"The Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

"DEAR SIR.—Being one of the largest shareholders in the Company, I think I am entitled to become one of the Directors as soon as a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, and, in terms of article 80 of articles of association of the Company, I hereby give notice of my candidature for the office. It is but right that I should be placed in a position to watch my interest closely.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. ALVES."

The Directors have no personal objection to Mr. Alves, nor are they aware of any special qualifications he possesses which would render his services as a Director of value to the Company. They consider it doubtful if a large shareholder, who is actively engaged in developing Kowloon on his own account in competition with the Company, should fittingly find a place on the Board, and feel compelled to give the members the fullest opportunity of deciding this for themselves. Mr. Alves avowed objects in seeking election are to look after his own interests, which do not appear to the Directors to be legitimate motives for seeking election. The present Directors are well conversant with the Company's business and interests, and fully realise the importance of guarding the interests of the shareholders and the stability of the Company regarding the business it carries on, as contrasted with a policy desired by a particular shareholder, which may not be beneficial to the shareholders as a whole.

Mr. ALVES said he wished to refute the suggestion that he was securing property in Kowloon in order to put up an opposition to the Company. The reason for his buying property in Kowloon was to help solve the housing problem. (Applause.) He was a large shareholder in the Company and he thought the suggestion was absurd. Mr. ALMEIDA's amendment was lost by 48 votes to 29. The original resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. B. Brown were re-appointed. Auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the business was at an end and that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—The shareholders of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. may or may not be satisfied with the evasive character of the answers to the pointed questions put by me at the annual meeting of the Company, on Saturday last. I am dissatisfied, but do not propose to analyse the answers given, except possibly at some future meeting of the Company. Allow me to state, however, that had the Directors afforded me the opportunity of pursuing the answers before the meeting, which courtesy I accorded to them by delivering the questions about a day before, the answers would have led to some doubt.

I only wish to confine myself to the charge levelled at me more than once at the meeting of forcing myself on to the Board with the intention of exploiting the Company, which may be fairly inferred from the Chairman's remark that I am actively engaged in developing Kowloon in competition with the Company; to the charge that I was guilty of a breach of confidence, and, finally, to the answers given to questions Nos. 13 and 16, 19 and 20.

Dealing with the first, I think my disclaimer at the outset was as clear as could possibly be. I was at pains to inform the meeting that the purchase of properties made by me at Kowloon was solely in the interest of the Housing question, and represented the first practical attempt made towards the solution of this question. I write reluctantly on this point, lest "self-advertisement" be added as a further charge against me. Even at the risk of this I invite the public, and the shareholders of the Company who voted against me in particular, to consider my scheme, which gives barely a small profit, but has given the opportunity to many in Kowloon of acquiring houses which they could not purchase otherwise. So much for the charge of "competition."

As to the breach of confidence, Mr. Harrison omitted to mention that the representative of the General Managers who presided at the meeting called on me on the 7th instant, four days before the meeting of Directors mentioned, with the intention of inducing me to shelve the matter, and held out the bait that a place would be found for me on the Board, as soon as the Directors had an opportunity of altering the Company's Articles by increasing the number of the Board, which now stands at five. The offer may or may not have been bona fide made by the instructions of the Company; I assume it was bona fide, since, were it otherwise, the whole of the Board would require replacing, for the obvious reason that General Managers who are willing to make offers involving a change in a company's constitution must necessarily rely on their power to enforce changes on the Board, who would then be relegated to puppets, which I cannot believe to be the case in the present instance.

I preferred, sir, the straight-forward way of contesting a seat publicly, and leave the shareholders to judge which course was the more desirable.

There can be no question of a breach of confidence in a matter of this sort, and I deny a transgression of any rule of conduct.

Lastly, sir, may I be permitted to say that Mr. Harrison camouflaged, his support by a piece of special pleading and by dragging "a red netting" across the controversy. The meeting had to consider an amendment to include me on the Board in the place of Mr. Patterson, and, instead of commenting on my merits or demerits, Mr. Harrison launched into a speech in which gratuitous legal services rendered by him involving many thousands of dollars was the theme. Are we to understand that because one of the Directors carries on his professional avocations freely, gratis, and merely for the love of it, another Director must be retained?

As to the answer to question No. 13, I heard with pleasure the admission that the remuneration to General Managers was arrived at before charging Directors' fees and General Managers' remuneration to the profits, and I trust the Directors will now see the error of their ways.

Lastly, sir, dealing with the answer to questions 18, 19 and 20, I submit that a Director should have some experience and knowledge of the undertaking he presumes to manage. His experience should precede his directorship, and not be gained during his term of office at the expense of the shareholders. The number of men whose services have been "tested" may be limited, but there are numerous men who will achieve greatness as opposed to greatness being thrust upon them.

Finally, sir, in it an answer to say that because things have gone wrong, it shall not be done in the future? Why not admit that my suggestion to throw directorships open to persons having large and important interests in the Company may hit at the very root of the conditions now obtaining.

Thanking you for publishing this letter, I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. M. ALVES.

Hongkong, February 16th, 1919.

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS A COMMITTEE.

The Gazette contains a notification that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the following Committee to consider the measures to be taken to celebrate the conclusion of Peace, and the manner in which the victory of the Allied arms shall be commemorated in the Colony of Hongkong: The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G. (Chairman), Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E., Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. C. Ross (Hon. Secretary), H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. E. Agall, Mr. A. Beattie, Commander C. W. Beckwith, B.N. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Chau Suk-ki, Mr. Chow Shou-son, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Mr. A. David, Mr. B. H. Dodwell, Mr. T. C. Downing, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. V. L. A. Fahey, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. O. S. Gubbins, Dr. G. M. Harston, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fock, Mr. Ho Kow-tong, Mr. Ho Kwong, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Dr. C. F. Jordan, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Johnston, Mr. E. Pollard, K.C., Mr. J. Reid, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. C. L. Sandes, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. H. Shawan, Mr. H. P. Smith, Mr. M. J. Stophouse, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. E. W. Tso, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. N. L. Watson, Mr. H. P. White, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

It will be noticed that, as usual, the Press is not represented, although it makes among the oldest institutions of the Colony and is sure to be called upon for its co-operation.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE. ANNUAL INSPECTION.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government inspected the members of the Hongkong Police Reserve on Saturday evening, at the Murray Parade ground. There was a large gathering of spectators, including Prince Yugula, of Siam, the Hon. Mr. Lemon (F.M.S.) and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. After His Excellency had been received with the general salute, he inspected the force, which was drawn up in the form of a hollow square. This completed, His Excellency took his stand at the saluting base, while the various platoons marched past in columns of four. The Police Reserve then resumed their original formation, and the good service medals and commendations were distributed. H.E. congratulating and shaking hands with each of the recipients.

His Excellency then addressed the parade as follows:—Mr. Jenkin, Superintendent, Inspectors and members of the Police Reserve:—It was intended that on his return to the Colony next month Sir Henry May should have an opportunity of inspecting you for the fifth year in succession, and I feel sure that you all regret that, by his resignation of the Governorship of the Colony, he will be unable to do so. He was responsible for the raising of this force, and throughout the war has taken the keenest interest in all its work. No one can read through the history of the Force, as recorded in the January number of the Police Reserve Gazette, without being struck by the constant recurrence of events in which Sir Henry May participated. His wide knowledge of Police work in this Colony was of the greatest assistance in the early stages of the organisation, and we can only hope that his successor will show the same sympathy in his dealings with the Force.

It is fitting on an occasion such as this to review briefly the work of the past year. I find that, since its enrolment, nearly 850 men have served in the Police Reserve, and have been trained in Police duties, musketry and the rudiments of Infantry drill, of whom over 500 are now in the Colony. On an average, about sixty men have been available for duty every night, and have thus maintained the standard achieved in former years. This work entails the sacrifice of many hours of leisure every week, and this continuous and often trying work, performed entirely gratuitously, has been of immense service to the Colony. In connection with these routine duties, I desire particularly to convey the thanks of the Government to the Warrant Officers and the Discipline Officers of the Force, upon whom has fallen the bulk of the detail work, involving constant attention at all times of the day. The Government is also indebted to the employers of many of these officers, for allowing a portion of business hours to be utilised for this work.

The Good Conduct Medals and commendations which I have just and the pleasure of presenting have been awarded for really good work, and their number is an indication of the zeal displayed. I feel that you are all most grateful to the Government by Chief Inspector Farquharson Mason of the Military Press. A new and important part of your work during the past year has been the supervision of the searching of passengers landing at the various wharves in the Colony. It is work which requires great discrimination and tact, and the fact that it has been performed so smoothly and well is ample evidence of the force and skill of those members of the force who have been engaged in it.

I should like to mention the ready assistance rendered by the Force in various works of charity. The Boxing tournaments have provided substantial sums of money for several deserving causes, the last one in December having yielded no less a sum than £280 for the aged mother of a colleague in the Naval Yard Police.

Although the Police Reserve has come to occupy an essential part in our life here, and though raised to meet an emergency, it is not yet possible to release members from duty. I hope, however, that before long the return of the regular police, who have been taking an active part in the war, and additional men will make it possible to relax, in some measure, the present conditions. I must, therefore, appeal to the heads of business and other employers to continue for the present to facilitate the performance by their employees of Police duties. I am aware that on urgent business grounds it is often necessary to apply for exemptions, and such applications are given every consideration. There will be no unnecessary delay in reducing the work as soon as it is possible to do so, but I would remind you of Sir Henry May's desire to give some permanency to this force. The intention was to build up a force to form a reserve of men upon which the Government could call in case of necessity, and it is obviously desirable that in normal times such modified training should be maintained as will keep these who are keen on performing their duty as citizens in a state of efficiency when called upon.

Deputy Superintendent Jenkin, who has been the main-spring of all your activities, is about to take a well-earned holiday, and I am sure we wish both him and Mrs. Jenkin and their family the best of times. I trust that Mr. Jenkin will return fully restored to health and strength, and prepared to conduct this force on what I may call a peace footing in the same able manner in which he has conducted it during the years of war.

I feel much honoured in having had the opportunity of inspecting you to-day, and I congratulate you all on the very smart appearance of the parade, and the excellent discipline and morale of the force.

(Continued on page 7.)

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

HOME MADE MINCEMEAT

34 lb. tins \$1.00 per tin.

ORIGINAL PRICE \$2.00.

"ZESTO" CUSTARD POWDER.

25 cts. per tin.

CAULIFLOWERS IN TINS.

30 cts. per tin.

AUSTRALIAN MARMALADE.

"ALL GOLD" AND "ST. GEORGE" BRANDS.

20 cts. per tin.

CANADIAN SARDINES IN OIL.

20 cts. per tin.

LULLABY TOILET SOAP.

\$1.75 per doz. tablets.

VELVET SKIN SOAP.

BATH SIZE.

20 cts. per tablet.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 17th, 18th, and 19th,

9.15 p.m.

PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 25.

WILLIAM FOX

Presents

BERTHA KALICH

in

"SLANDER"

A modern society photo-drama that every woman should see and every man should study.

Last two nights of the Cottrell's Acrobatic Troupe.

Thursday, February 21st, at 5.15 p.m.

"MY OLD DUTCH" in 5 parts.

Sunday, February 23rd, at 6 p.m.

"THE PRIMROSE PATH" in 5 parts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 24, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG.

Win **Powell** Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying

PRETTY FANCY VOILE

BLOUSES

for the Spring.

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1918 of SIXTY CENTS (60 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [338]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders in the new Company to the undistributed Shareholders as no addresses have been Registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 30th, 1919 or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names	Chinese	No. of shares	No. of Shares
English			
Loung Po Yee	宜普傑	100	14679 14778
Poon Yuen Chuan	存源潘	20	181200.
do.		50	1120 31740
do.		5170	
Lo Tai Choon		300	3017400.
			101471113.
			3050130500.
			3090131300.
do.		500	3040130500.
			3130131600.
do.		500	3105131700.
			3175131800.
			3190132200.
			3200132700.
do.		50	1274712796.
do.		50	1275712846.

H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator. [197]

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN with experience in reinforced concrete designing preferred. State experience, etc., and salary required. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [331]

WANTED

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN." Apply—GERMINAL CIGAR STORE, 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [278]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexandre Buildings. [81]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 245, Des Vaux Road, Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [114]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Underigned are now dividing a portion of Co's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each. A desirable spot for a Home, one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON. Persons desiring of acquiring ground there, Please Apply to—J. M. ALVES & CO. [323]

WE HAVE Just received New supply of

WAR STAMPS

Many varieties and values of

BRITISH COLONIES

also

Catalogue and Album for same.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

P.O. Box 604. [73]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS. BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH, AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers, Sha e Coal and General Produce Brokers and

Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS "TO-KWA-WAN COAL" STORAGE.

CODEN BENTLEY'S

A. 4th & 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address "HEIRION" Hongkong

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

On TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,

comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and

Double Plain, and Hemstitched Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Double White Sain Quilts,

Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,

Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c. &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases,

Tray Cloths, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attaché and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots suit purchasers.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

on

TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS

M UNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,

CARPETS,

&c., &c., &c.,

comprising:—

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables,

One Upholstered Suite, Pedestal Furniture

comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large

comprising Teakwood Dressing Tables,

Washstands, &c. (fumed Teakwood), Side-

boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, &c. Dinner Services,

Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils,

Electric Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and

Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Black-

wood Furniture, including 1 Large Black-

wood Screen Blue and White Panels, Side

Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several

Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Hand Sewing Machine (nearly new) by

Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 2

Pianos by Robinson and by Epsley, and one

Rubber-Tyred Kickshaw.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

on

TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Premises—Kowloon.

A large quantity Flat, round, and square

iron bars.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, AND

2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [281]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [295]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [334]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1919. [325]

WISEMAN, LTD.

To Celebrate the Opening of our New and Spacious

Dancing Room

DINNER DANCES

Will be held

To-day (Monday), Feb. 17th,

and

Friday, February 21st,

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE \$1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

TEA DANCES.

on

Wednesday, February 19th.

Tickets for Dances 50 cents.

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL. [108]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Kwong Sang Shing Shipyard at San Sai Po.

ONE STEEL TUG, built in 1911 for the French Navy, bottom part galvanized plates, compound engines, 10 x 10 16 inches strokes.

Particulars of Hull: 78 feet long, 16 feet in breadth, 9 feet deep.

The hull was repaired recently. The Launch may be seen at any time at the Shipway.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—50% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [284]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

DEATH.

SHEA-LAWLOR: At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on February 8th, F. B. SHEA-LAWLOR, late Chief Officer s.s. *Kunying*, C.M.S.N. Co., aged 51 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINSBURY STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1919.

"A BETTER ENGLAND."

It is consoling to reflect that the terrible sacrifices made in the Great War are likely to achieve something more than the mere overthrow of German militarism, valuable as that result is. The map of Europe is to be re-drawn in order to satisfy legitimate national aspirations long repressed by the power of the sword, native races in Asia and Africa are to be delivered from oppression, and a brotherhood of nations is to be formed for the purpose of safeguarding Public Law and preserving peace. Even this does not exhaust the list of probable benefits. Just as it is expected that the redistribution of territory in Europe and the redress of old injustices will reduce the causes of friction and lead to a better understanding between nations, so it is hoped that the more equitable distribution of wealth in Great Britain and the gradual removal of former causes of discontent will promote a greater degree of unity and prosperity amongst the different classes of the population. The war, with its community of sacrifice, has lifted us on to a higher plane and widened our horizon, and as a consequence, necessary reforms, which in normal circumstances would have been carried only after years of heated controversy, are now accepted as a matter of course by all political parties. The tremendous distance which we have travelled in four years is shown in the King's speech to Parliament. "We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice," says His Majesty, "to stamp out unmerited poverty, diminish unemployment, and mitigate the sufferings caused by it, provide decent homes, improve the nation's health, and raise the standard

of well-being throughout the community." A Ministry of Public Health is to be created, and, with a similar object in view, more adequate housing accommodation is to be provided by the State. The appalling revelations in connection with the medical examination of recruits are responsible for this, for it was found that if the people had lived under proper conditions there would have been a million more men fit for the Army. It is not without significance that it was never thought worth while to take stock of the national physique before the men were wanted to face death. Slums, the breeding grounds of physical and moral disease, have been regarded with an easy tolerance as something unpleasant but inevitable. Happily, they are now to be swept away, and at least a million new houses are to be built amid more healthful surroundings. At the same time steps are to be taken to attract a greater number of the people back to the land and to provide them with the necessary training, stock, and equipment. This experiment, if successful, and there is no reason why it should not be successful in view of the experiences of our own Dominions and foreign nations should tend to relieve the congestion in cities, to reduce the pressure on the labour market, to increase the nation's vigour, and to develop the resources of the land. Great Britain imports supplies to the value of hundreds of millions from abroad. That a great part of this might be obtained from the soil of Great Britain has been proved since Germany embarked upon her submarine "blockade." Although the agricultural classes had been freely drawn upon for the front, the area of cultivation in the United Kingdom was increased by four million acres, and in two years agricultural production was raised to a level which it had not reached for nearly half-a-century. This experience has opened the eyes of the Government, and they intend to profit by it. Investigations having demonstrated that thousands of acres now lying waste are capable of being used for agriculture or arboriculture, extensive schemes of reclamation are to be undertaken by the State. The application of science to the cultivation of the soil will be encouraged, and cheaper and better means of transportation will be provided. Hitherto our farmers have been handicapped by the fact that produce could be sent to the English markets from foreign countries hundreds of miles away for less than it could be conveyed a distance of forty or fifty miles in Great Britain itself. There is to be a Ministry of Ways and Communications to deal with this and cognate questions. The railways and canals will be controlled and developed by the State, so that the less populous districts, which would naturally be neglected by private enterprise in favour of areas promising larger returns, will receive proper consideration, the profits gained in one direction being devoted to the service of the public in another. In France, we are told, there are hundreds of millions' worth of material than can be used for this purpose. Finally, there is to be greater security for capital spent upon the land, and protection for our industries against the unfair competition to which they have been subjected by the sale of imported goods below the selling price in the country of their origin—a system commonly known as "dumping." All these reforms will add to the colossal financial burden due to the war, and it is therefore imperative that production should be kept up to the highest possible standard. This cannot be done unless the most modern methods are employed, and the "spirit of unity and self-sacrifice" which enabled the nation to play its full part in winning the war continues to be manifested. Strife between Labour and Capital must be avoided, and a real partnership established by a system of profit-sharing and joint control. In the words of Lord Rensselaer, "What is wanted is a realisation that workmen are human beings and not merely animated machines; as such they should be allowed an intelligent share in the business in which they are engaged."

Five cases (two deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Mr. H. G. Earle, M.A., M.B., has been appointed a member of the Medical Board during the absence from the Colony of Mr. K. H. Digby, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.

The Frawley Company, who are now giving a short season in Singapore, will shortly be paying a visit to Hongkong.

A plan of the proposed poultry depot at Connaught Road West will be submitted to the Sanitary Board at their meeting to-morrow afternoon.

The British Red Cross Commissioner in Siberia reports that all his stores in Vladivostok have been destroyed by fire and that he requires immediately hospital supplies for 200 beds.

On Saturday, at the V.R.C., F. W. Black beat Mr. Youngman, by 400 to 300, in the first round of the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony. Youngman led throughout, and Black was fortunate in winning by four points at the finish. C.S.M. Barker meets W. R. Neighbours to-night.

The Shanghai branch of the Royal Society of St. George is supporting the appeal of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, which is seeking funds to the extent of £20,000 for the establishment of a farm colony for soldiers and sailors suffering from tuberculosis.

The s.s. *Empress of Russia* arrived from London, on Saturday, with about 150 cabin passengers and over 3,100 Chinese coolies. The latter are en route to Tsingtao, after war service in France. The *Empress of Russia* is expected to return here to be dry-docked. She will leave for Vancouver about March 13th.

Mr. John R. Somers, a "Society entertainer," will introduce himself to a Hongkong audience at the City Hall on Wednesday. Mr. Somers presents a varied programme, including conjuring, chalk drawing, character studies, etc. He comes to the Colony from Manila and will subsequently continue his tour through the Straits Settlements, Java and India.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SECRET AGREEMENTS TO BE DISCLOSED.

PEKING, February 16th.

Owing to strong pressure from the President, who is supported by all sections of the people, the members of the Cabinet who objected to the disclosure of secret agreements have been obliged to give in. Consequently, the contents of such documents have been telegraphed to the Chinese press.

DOMESTIC LOAN.

The Government have decided to issue a domestic loan of forty million dollars at 7 per cent., for five years, on the security of the Salt surplus.

THE RETURN OF HONGKONG MEN.

CABLED ADVICE FROM INDIA.

The following information has been received by cable from India by the local Military Authorities regarding the disposal of Hongkong Military Service recruits who were drafted to India:— "Ascertain that ten men only are available for immediate despatch, viz.:—Privates Mess, Turner, Finch, Findlay Smith, Johnson, Macdonald, Stark, Thomas, Wattie, and Reid. "Of the remainder, nineteen are serving at Salonika, and that force is being cabled to asking if they can be released. Baker and Hughes desire demobilization in England, and Mountain in Australia. Telegraph if you agree. Noon and Book are sick in Hospital in India. Graham invalided to England."

CORRESPONDENCE. HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In reviewing the names comprising the Committee appointed by The Officer Administering the Government to celebrate the "Peace," we feel we must congratulate H.E. on the fairly representative collection of names got together. But we were very surprised to note the omission of any representative of the local Press—an institution which has done a great deal for British propaganda. And, Mr. Editor, in view of the fact that the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh were the chief Britons directly concerned in the active prosecution of the war, we strongly think that the Chairman of the Committee ought to be a representative of one of those races—especially when we remember the terms of the local Conscription Ordinance.—We are, sir, yours faithfully,
"SOME ENGLISH DISSENTERS."
Hongkong, February 16th, 1919.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME OUTLINED:

"A TURNING-POINT IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY":

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND LABOUR BUREAU.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONALISATION OF WORLD'S TRADE ROUTES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TURNING POINT IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

PARIS, February 16th.

The special interest evoked in today's plenary session of the Peace Conference was heightened by the knowledge that President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Bourgeois and other prominent delegates, were speaking.

President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations Covenant, and emphasised the occasion as the turning point in the world's history.

Lord Robert Cecil, who followed, emphasised that it was not sufficient to denounce war. He said that international competition must be prevented by the co-operation of the nations, and that the League must improve the conditions of labour by international arrangement. The League must not be a new version of the old alliances. Each nation must work for the happiness of the other countries. Thus, the League would be both their glory and safeguard.

Signor Orlando wholeheartedly supported the principle, which, to day, he said, was a tangible reality. He described the League as a "charter of life born in the sorrow and anguish of countless dead."

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE SCHEME

Baron Makino, on behalf of the Japanese Delegation, insisted on the importance of the scheme, and said that, when it came up for discussion, he would make certain proposals.

Mr. G. N. Barnes emphasised the economic burden now weighing on all peoples, and hoped that the war efforts would be completely abolished. He rejoiced to see an embryo International Labour Charter in the League.

M. Venizelos and Dr. Wellington Koo completely approved the scheme. Enir Feisal made reservations regarding Article 19, which the object of safeguarding the rights of the peoples he represented, and asking for the support of the Powers whom they had chosen.

M. Clemenceau, replying to a question by Mr. Hughes, declared that the report would be tabled by President Wilson for discussion as soon as the work was sufficiently advanced.

M. Bourgeois said that it was necessary for each State to maintain forces which, when united, would safeguard the decisions of the League.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF TRADE ROUTES

A Sub-Committee of the Commission to report on international ports, waterways and railways has been formed. The first meeting was held this afternoon.

It is noteworthy that the Commission is working on the British draft. Similarly, Sub-Committees have been appointed by the Commission for the League of Nations, Responsibility for the War, Reparation, and Air.

The main object of the Sub-Committee is to prevent any State from blocking the free transit of goods.

The British view also is that no State should be allowed to exact tolls for goods crossing its territory. This is considered most important, especially for the new States formed during the war, like Czechoslovakia.

Reuter learns that the British Government opposes the principle of international ownership, and prefers the mandatory system for railways, canals, and ports, presenting special difficulties, like the Suez.

SYRIA'S CLAIMS TO INDEPENDENCE

The Peace Conference Committee, yesterday heard the Syrian representative, Chekri Ganem, who claimed the independence of Syria, and suggested that France should be entrusted with the task of giving Syria friendly assistance.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Winston Churchill arrived from London by aeroplane. The close of the Russian problem were discussed.

The representatives of the Powers postponed their discussion until tomorrow.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, February 16th. President and Mrs. Wilson departed for Brest at this evening.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEXT PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY.

LONDON, February 16th.

The text of the League of Nations Covenant has been officially published.

The preamble states that "in order to promote international cooperation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations, not to resort to war by prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among all Governments, and by the maintenance of a just and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations."

HOW THE COVENANTING PARTIES SHALL ACT.

The opening articles declare that action of the covenanting parties shall be effected through meetings of representative Delegates, at stated intervals, at the seat of the League or elsewhere, and through meetings of the Executive Council, and a permanent International Secretariat, at the seat of the League, at more frequent intervals.

Each contracting party at the meetings of the Delegates shall have one vote, but not more than three representatives.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and four other States, who will be selected by the Delegates.

The meetings of the Executive Council shall be held at least once a year at the seat of the League or elsewhere.

BUSINESS OF THESE MEETINGS.

Any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the world's peace may be dealt with at such meetings. Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend the Council meeting, at which meetings of the League, its interests will be discussed. No decision shall be binding, unless such invitation is extended by the President and until the States shall summon, first, a meeting of the representative Delegates and the Executive Council.

HOW NON-SIGNATORIES MAY SEEK ADMITTANCE.

Article Seven lays down the rule that admission to the League of States which are not signatories to the Covenant requires the assent of no less than two-thirds of the representatives of the States in the Body of Delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including the Dominions and the Colonies.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Article Eight states that the high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement, by common action, of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, and the Executive Council shall formulate the plans effecting such reduction.

CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

The Executive Council shall also determine, for the consideration and approval of the several Governments, what military equipment and armament will be fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

RESTRICTED MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

The high contracting parties agree that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant on such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of the countries which are unable to manufacture for themselves munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

IF UNADJUSTABLE DISPUTES ARISE.

Article Twelve says that high contracting parties may reserve the right to take any action deemed wise as an effective safeguard of peace. Each of the high contracting parties will be entitled to draw the League's attention to circumstances likely to affect international peace or good understanding, on which peace depends.

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

The high contracting parties agree in no case to resort to war without previously submitting unduly disputable to arbitration or enquiry by the Executive Council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators, or the Council, and will not, even then, resort to war against a member of the League, which complies with such award or recommendation.

The award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the Executive Council's recommendation shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Court of Arbitration shall be a Court agreed on by the disputants. The high contracting parties shall agree to carry out in full good faith any award made. If the award be not carried out, the Executive Council shall propose the best steps to give effect to it.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice, which will be competent to determine any matter submitted for arbitration.

DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS.

If a dispute arises between the members of the League, which is likely to lead to rupture, and which is not settled, the arbitrators, the high contracting parties agree to refer the matter to the Executive Council, and the parties concerned shall promptly furnish statements of their case.

PUBLICATION OF TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Arrangements are to be made for the publication of the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, with appropriate explanations, where a settlement is effected. If the dispute is not settled, the Council shall publish all the necessary facts, explanation, and recommendations, which the Council think just for the settlement.

If this report is unanimously agreed on by the Council, other than the disputants, the high contracting parties agree not to go to war with any party complying with the recommendation.

TO GIVE EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS.

If any party refuse to comply, the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations, but if no such unanimous report can be reached, the majority and minority statements and the recommendations shall be issued, and provision made for reference of the dispute by the Executive Council to the representative delegates, which shall be designated a Body of Delegates, who shall thereupon be vested with Executive Council power.

PENALTIES TO REFRACTORY MEMBERS.

Article Sixteen declares that if any high contracting party breaks or disregards its covenants under Article Twelve, its *ipso facto* shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to severance from all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prohibition of all commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether member of the League or no.

AN INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE.

It shall be the Executive Council's duty to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed force to be used to protect the League's covenants.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

The high contracting parties agree mutually to support one another in financial and economic measures under this Article, in order to minimise the resultant loss and inconvenience, and will mutually support one another in resisting special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and will afford a passage through their territory to the forces of any high contracting parties co-operating to protect the League's covenants.

DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS.

Article Seventeen, dealing with disputes between members and non-members of the League, or between non-member States. The high contracting parties agree that non-member States shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership of the League for the purposes of dispute. The Executive Council shall thereupon, immediately, institute an inquiry into circumstances and merits of the dispute, and recommend the most desirable action. Should a non-member power refuse to accept the obligations of membership of the League, which in the case of a member of the League would constitute a breach of Article Twelve, then the provisions of Article Eight shall be applicable against the State taking such action.

DISPUTES BETWEEN NON-MEMBERS.

If both disputants decline to accept the obligations of membership for the purposes of their dispute, the Executive Council may take steps to prevent hostilities and bring about a settlement of the dispute. It is laid down that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Article Nineteen deals with the "Colonies and territories which, in consequence of the late war, ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States formerly governing them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

SCHEME OF MANDATORIES ADOPTED.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, experience, or geographical

position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MANDATE.

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, geographical situation, territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances. Certain communities, formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire, have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised, subject to assistance by a Mandatory Power, until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory Power."

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN PEOPLES.

"Other peoples, especially those in Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory Power must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which guarantee freedom of conscience or religion. These conditions will themselves be subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, and prohibition of abuses, such as slave trade, arms and munitions, traffic, the prevention of establishing, or fortifications, or military and naval bases, and military training of natives for other than police purposes, and the defence of the territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of the other members of the League."

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS.

"There are territories, such as South West Africa and certain South Pacific Islands, which, owing to sparseness of population, small size, remoteness from centres of civilisation or geographical contiguity to the Mandatory State, or other circumstances, can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory State, as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards mentioned above, in the interests of the indigenous population."

THE DEGREE OF AUTHORITY.

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter."

"The high contracting parties shall further agree to establish, at the seat of the League, a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers, and assist the League, thereby ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BUREAU.

Article Twenty states that the high contracting parties shall endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children in their own and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and shall agree to establish, as part of the organisation of the League, a permanent Labour Bureau.

The League is appointed an instrument to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for commerce for all its members. All international traffic hereafter constituted shall be placed under the League's control, also existing bureaux, if the parties thereto agree.

THE END OF SECRET TREATIES.

No treaty or international engagement entered into by a member of the League shall be binding until registered with the Secretariat of the League, who shall publish it as soon as possible.

The Body of Delegates will periodically advise the League, by the means of the League, of the Treaties which become implicated in the international conditions, the continuance of which may endanger the peace of the world.

The high contracting parties shall accept the present Covenant as abrogating all obligations, and solemnly engage not to hereafter enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant.

EFFECTIVENESS OF AMENDMENTS.

The present and future members of the League are bound immediately to take steps to procure their release from such inconsistent obligations.

The final article, Number Twenty-Six, provides for the effectiveness of the Covenant when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council, and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

PROFESSOR OMAN'S BOOK.

Further revelations regarding the responsibility for the war are contained in a book written by Professor Oman, published on behalf of the Foreign Office. It is based mainly on British official documents.

Professor Oman proves that the Sarajevo crime was absolutely unconnected with the Serbian Government, but also not deliberately contrived by the Central Powers for the purpose of creating war, though it was seized by them as an excuse for hostilities. It was a spontaneous outrage by some fanatics. The Jugo-Slav national organization was not a criminal society, as alleged by the Central Powers. It had nothing to do with the murders so much discussed by the Potsdam Council, on July 26th, 1914.

Professor Oman is satisfied that there was such a Council, and, though it was not formed of the character suggested by the Press, it was attended by the Kaiser, the Home General Staff and officers, and decided on the policy of war. The writer further proves that Russia partially mobilised against Austria before Germany mobilised.

The Tsar counter-manded the order, but the War Minister, M. Sukhomlinoff, and the Chief of the Staff disobeyed him for good reasons. Professor Oman also proves that Prince Lichnowsky genuinely tried to avert the war.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

MATTERS REACH A CRISIS.

LONDON, February 16th. The Executive of the Transport Workers' Federation conferred with the employers in London yesterday. It was subsequently announced that negotiations had reached an impasse.

The Minister for Labour proposed arbitration. This proposal will be considered at the National Conference Federation which adjourned until February 18th. Meanwhile, the Executive was instructed to confer with the Executive of the Railways and Miners' Unions, in order to reconsider the respective national programmes.

SURFACE MINeworkers STRIKE.

LONDON, February 16th. At a Conference of the Council of the Surface Mineworkers' Federation in London, yesterday, it was stated that, owing to the mine owners' indefinite postponement, the demand for an eight hour day was in danger. The men are laying down their tools.

BELFAST UNIONS INSIST ON FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

LONDON, February 16th. Meetings of the Engineers' Boiler Makers' and Joiners' Unions in Belfast, yesterday, resolved to adhere to the demand for a forty-four hour week.

BELFAST STRIKERS REFUSE SETTLEMENT.

The ballot of the Belfast strikers rejected the provisional settlement tabled on February 10th.

THE KUT TRAGEDY.

GENERAL TOWNSEND LIFTS THE VEIL.

SINGAPORE, February 14th.

General Townsend, in a speech at Norwich, alluded to Mr. Edmund Candler's criticism. He said that he (the speaker) was perhaps a better judge of circumstances than Mr. Candler, who was not present at Kut that Christmas night when the Turks succeeded in getting into the forts. "Kut was done," Kut was finished, and there were many grave reasons why speedy relief was necessary. He telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief: "I must be relieved within a month, otherwise I will not stay here." The Commander-in-Chief guaranteed to save him in a month, but failed. General Townsend added that he was only able to hold out so long as he did by compelling the Arabs to disgorge hidden grain.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

RE-APPEARANCE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, January 30th. The quarantine regulations are tending to discourage shipping.

The number of cases of influenza in Sydney, up to the present, has been 23. The Cabinet has ordered everyone to wear masks, 700,000 of which must be manufactured before Monday, after which the persons not wearing masks will be liable to arrest.

THE SITUATION IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, January 31st. Five hundred and fifty-nine cases of influenza are reported from Victoria. Thirty deaths have occurred. Church services are allowed on condition that every worshipper wears a mask.

PNEUMONIC INFLUENZA AT ADELAIDE.

ADELAIDE, January 31st. Thirty cases of influenza, mostly pneumonic, are reported here.

GERMANY.

BERLIN'S INSOLENT REPLY TO FOCH'S NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, February 14th. Replying to Marshal Foch's Note, regarding the despatch of a Commission to Poland, the German Government claims the right to clear East Prussia of Polish insurgents, and refuses to accept the instructions of its opponents, regarding the behaviour of the authorities in East Prussia.

THE NEW CABINET.

BALE, February 14th. A message from Weimar states that a new German Cabinet has been formed and includes: Prime Minister, Herr Scheidemann; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Herr Schiffer; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Brockdorff von Rantzau; Minister for War, Herr Noske; Minister for the Colonies, Herr Bell; Ministers, without a portfolio, are Herr Erzberger and Dr. David.

Dr. David has, consequently, resigned the presidency of the General Assembly.

SOME MEASURES OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Herr Scheidemann announced the temporary continuance of rationing with a view to the ultimate socialisation of the economic services. He also announced a better housing scheme, confiscation of war profits, a double tax on incomes above a certain amount, and a special tax on large fortunes.

Herr Scheidemann hailed the obtaining of equal rights for women as the greatest conquest of the new, juridical order.

POLAND.

THE NUCLEUS OF A NAVY FORMED.

OMSTERNHAM, February 14th. The Poles have formed a nucleus of the Polish navy.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, February 14th. Mr. Wilson Fox moved an amendment to the Address, advocating an inquiry into the prospects of increasing the revenue by stimulating productive enterprise throughout the Empire. He cited, as an instance, Mr. Winston Churchill's bold investment on behalf of the Government, in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which was yielding a dividend of eight per cent.

Mr. Highland seconded, and emphasised the enormous undeveloped resources of the Empire, for instance, the whale fisheries in the Antarctic, and pointed out that the Empire possessed the main portion of the world's food, especially fish, which, if developed by a National Fishing Fleet, would produce ten million tons of fish annually and provide a profit of several millions sterling for the exchequer.

POSSIBILITIES OF QUICK STATE-ACQUIRED WEALTH.

Mr. Amery, on behalf of the Government, said that Mr. Bonar Law authorised him to say that the Government promised careful and sympathetic consideration to the amendment and request for a select Committee of Inquiry. He suggested that we had come near the limit of the ordinary methods of getting revenue, and might inquire whether the system of partnership with industry would not be advantageous in the creation of new sources of wealth.

We had reached a stage in the development of the Empire when we must consider all possible opportunities for the State creating wealth quickly. There was a great field for the State in avenues where individual enterprise might not be tempted to venture.

On the other hand, our Protectorates must not be exploited for revenue purposes to the disregard of the natives for whom we were trustees.

Mr. Amery was of opinion that Imperial preference now stood above Party strife, as all agreed that the fellow-countrymen of the Empire were on a different plane to that of the foreigner.

He concluded by enthusiastically endorsing the boundless resources of the Empire and said that it was only a question of bringing the people of this country into fruitful contact with these boundless potentialities of acquiring wealth.

MR BONAR LAW ON THE LABOUR SITUATION.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on behalf of the Premier, deprecated the suggestion that the Government were doing nothing to deal with the labour situation.

One of the probable results of heavy excess profits would be the absence of working capital, which would be a danger to the country in trade competition. He appealed to Trade Union leaders to use their strength for the good of the community.

Distinction must be drawn between efforts to obtain better workers' conditions by limiting employers' profits and efforts to achieve the same end by penalising the community.

In the latter case, the Government would defend the community. We were going to have an anxious time, but he was confident that we would come through.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

COMMERCIAL MAGNATES' PHILANTHROPY.

LONDON, February 14th.

Sir Ernest Cassel has given £500,000 for the education of workers, and women, for the promotion of the study of foreign languages, and for the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in the London University.

The trustees include Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Balfour, Lord Fisher and the Education Minister.

INDIAN POLITICAL UNREST.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 15th. Owing to the illness of Lord Phillimore, the hearing of Mrs. Annie Besant's appeal to the Privy Council was adjourned until February 17th.

(The appeal of Mrs. Besant, the famous theosophist, and President of the Indian Home Rule Party, was directed against the Government of India, who found her guilty of breaches of the Defence of India Act. Amongst other restrictions imposed on her, Mrs. Besant was forbidden to address public meetings, and prevented from residing in or making any prolonged stay in certain towns of the Madras Presidency.)

CANADA AND ALIENS.

NEW STRINGENT REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, February 16th. The new regulations empower the deportation of undesirable alien enemies. They also empower the Courts to order the internment of aliens, on the complaint of the local authority or any person considered sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community.

GT. BRITAIN'S PENSIONS BILL.

ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR.

In the House of Commons, the Minister for Pensions stated that the pensions bill for 1919 will amount to £50,000,000.

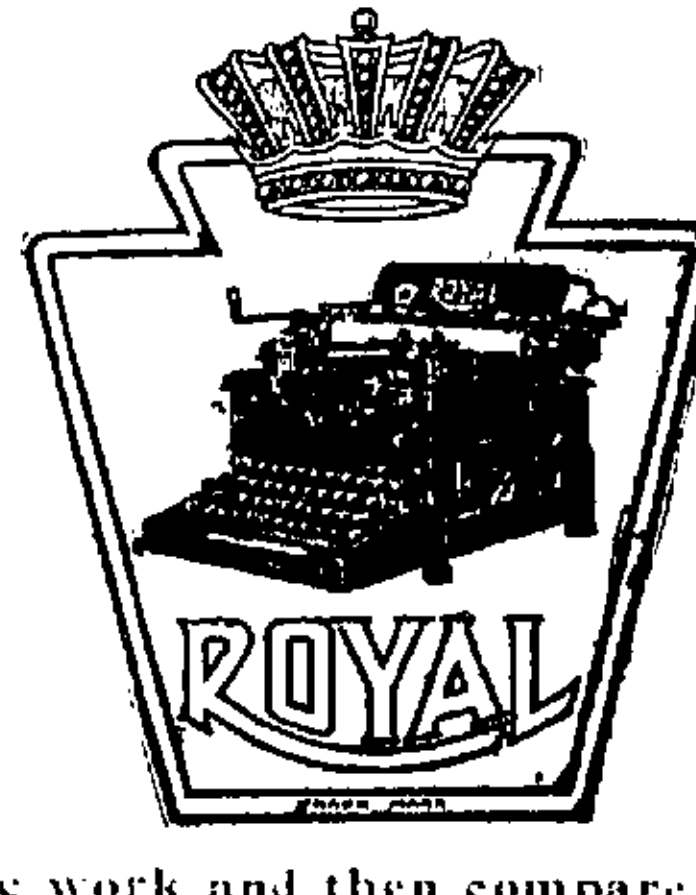
THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 16th. The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on page 7.)

ROYAL

Temos Orthographia
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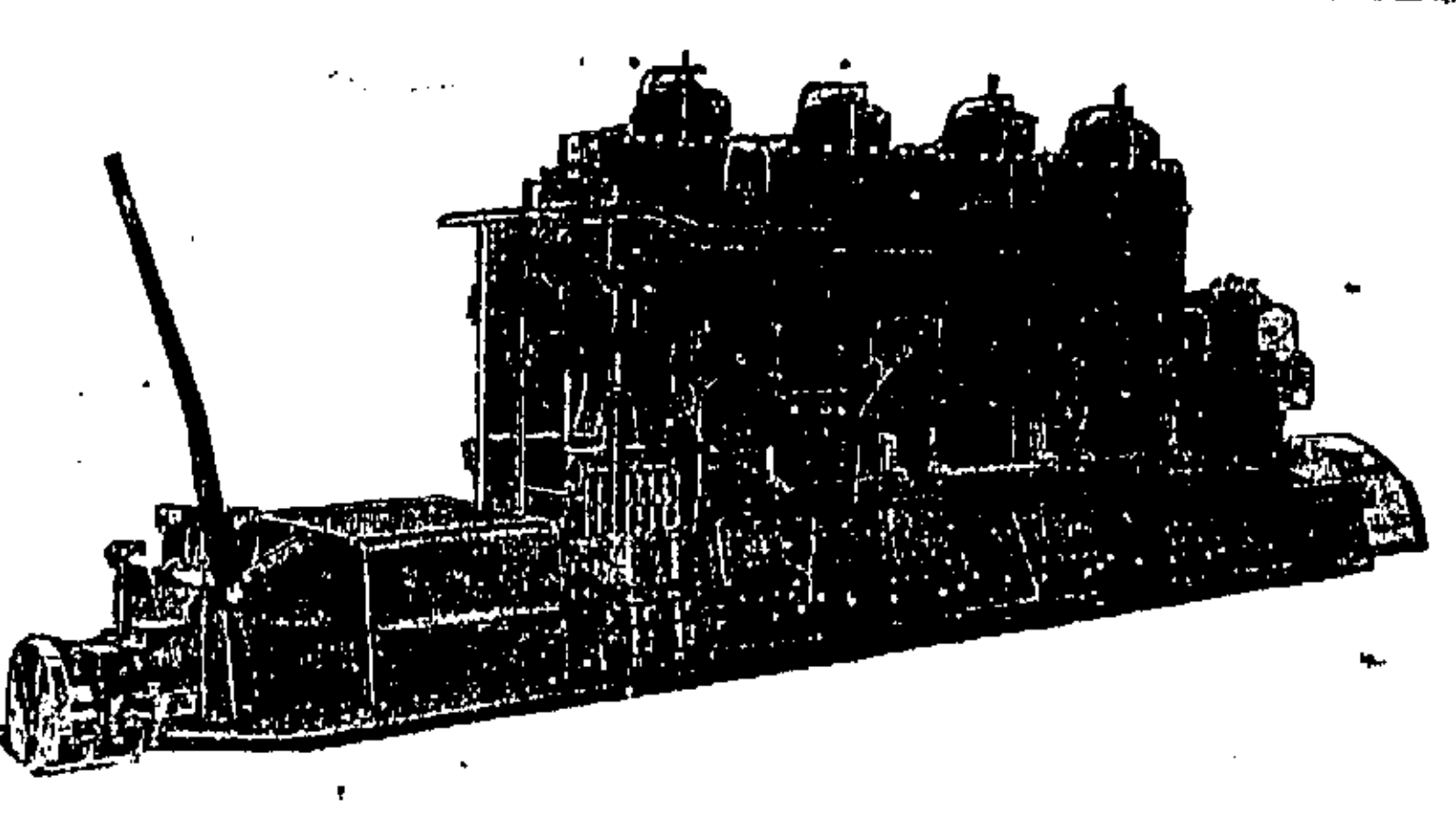
Compare the work and then compare the prices.

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The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.
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THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD FOR HOT BULB ENGINES

With and without watertrip. Yearly output over 70,000 H.P.

Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.
Deliveries can now be made.

DELCO-LIGHT.
The standard of self contained Electric Plants for Bungalows, Motor Yachts, etc.
Machines in Stock for 47, 10, C. P. Lights up to 280, 16, C. P.
Automatic and Works entirely on KEROSENE.

Sole Agents for the East:
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Machinery Department, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "ARZONA."

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their wharves at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., and will be delivered to the consignees at their own risk and expense. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th February will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before February 23rd or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 15th at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10th, 1919. [319]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NOVARA"
Arrived Hongkong on February 11th, 1919.
FROM LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where cash Consignment will be sorted at Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the "consignees" and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

P. I. KNIGHT
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, February 14th, 1919.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Stow and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)

THE Steamship
"BLOEMFONTEIN"
will be despatched for:
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL
on the 25th February.

For freight and further particulars apply to:
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(General Agents). 244

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 2
This is the most powerful and effective remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, etc. It is a pure vegetable preparation and is entirely harmless. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 9223372036854775808, 18446744073709551616, 36893488147419103232, 73786976294838206464, 147573952589676412928, 295147905179352825856, 590295810358705651712, 1180591620717411303424, 2361183241434822606848, 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CABLES

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENT,
RAILWAYMEN'S LEADER'S
SENSIBLE ADVICE

LONDON, February 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, laid down the propositions, firstly, that the State was greater than the Trade Unions, and, secondly, that Trade Unionists must accept the verdict of the electors. He would never lead a strike against the considered judgment of the whole nation. He urged the working classes to recognise their own responsibility if a genuine attempt was made to redress their grievances and the employers displayed toleration. He was not apprehensive regarding the future, if that spirit prevailed.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEACE
TREATY

LONDON, February 13th.
In his reply to the question whether Parliament would have power to alter the Peace Treaty, Mr. Bonar Law added that so far as Britain was concerned the Treaty would not be ratified until Parliament had expressed its opinion on it. Mr. Bonar Law's reply indicated that the Treaty would have to be ratified or rejected *en bloc*.

OUR NOBLE DEAD

LONDON, February 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that a Committee was considering the question of enabling relatives to visit graves of soldiers in France and Flanders.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, February 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt stated that the general repatriation of alien enemies in the United Kingdom was being carried out as far as shipping permitted. Over 6,000 had been repatriated since the Armistice, and 18,000 enemy civilians were at present interned in the United Kingdom.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

REPLY OF THE MINERS'
FEDERATION

LONDON, February 14th.
The Executive of the Miners' Federation, replying to the Government's proposals, does not accept the data upon which the offer is based and denies the statement that a thirty per cent. increase in wages would prejudice economic life. The reply emphasises the necessity of shorter hours and a higher standard of living, and the unanimity with which the Conference rejected the Government's proposals, saying the hopes and desires of the miners are pinned to a speedy realisation of their demands. Should a crisis arise, the miners disclaim all responsibility.

GERMANY.

DEMORILISATION OF ARMY
ALMOST COMPLETE

LONDON, February 13th.
Reuter learns that the demobilisation of the German Army is almost completed except for 100,000 men still in the East. A German Volunteer Army of 300,000, composed of good experienced soldiers, was being formed, but its discipline at present is very bad and recruiting is apathetic. Nothing like the full total has yet been raised.

BOLSHEVISM.

TROOPS STILL UNRELIABLE.

LONDON, February 13th.
The Bolshevik troops in Petrograd and North West Russia are still very unreliable. There are 25,000 Bolshevik troops on the North Front. The Siberian troops attack dashing but unfortunately are incapable of a systematic offensive, and Bolshevik propaganda has caused disaffection.

THE ENEMY'S MERCANTILE
FLEET.

MANNER IN WHICH THEY WILL
BE USED

PARIS, February 13th.
The Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council has decided that Austro-German merchant vessels shall be chiefly employed in the repatriation of troops and in supplying food to different regions in Europe. The vessels, totalling 750,000 tons, are at present sea worthy.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PLENARY SITTING OF PEACE
CONFERENCE.

PARIS, February 14th.
A plenary sitting of the Peace Conference is to be held today to discuss the League of Nations.

MORE PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 13th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 13th, says after receiving the report of the Drafting Committee, which added several new articles, the League of Nations Commission proceeded to the second reading of it in final form. THE REPARATION COMMISSION.
The Allied Reparation Commission heard Mr. Dulles and Lord Sumner respectively explain the American and British viewpoints.

THE ALLEGED RUMANIAN
RISE.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, February 13th.
A further report from Vienna of a general rising in Rumania appears to be the same story as that which on January 29th. At present there is no confirmation elsewhere. Consequently, the source is suspected.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

POLICE RESERVE INSPECTION

(Continued from page 3.)

GOOD SERVICE MEDALS AND COMMENDATIONS.

The following received either Good Service Medals or commendations:—

Good Service Medals.

(1)—Chief Inspector C. F. Mason, M.C. (Absent on Active Service)—for work in connection with the organisation and early training of the Force.

(2)—Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin for raising large sums of money for War and Police Charities.

(3)—Staff Inspector R. G. McEwen for much voluntary extra duty with the Regulars and Reserves.

(4)—Police Reserve Accountant A. Blean for excellent services in connection with equipment and general accounts.

(5)—Staff Inspector B. W. Tape for good work in connection with Headquarters Stores and the Police Reserve Club.

(6)—Musetry Inspector F. Fisher for good work in connection with the Armoury and the Musketry and Revolver courses.

(7)—Inspector F. A. V. Ribeiro for good work in connection with charitable functions, and generally.

(8)—Inspector Un How Fan for good service as a Unit Commander. (Previously commended by the C.S.P. for intelligent handling of a forged-note case).

(9)—Cr. Sergeant 41 Pun Yau Fong for good service as a Stores Officer, and generally.

(10)—Cr. Sergeant 545 C. M. Castro for exceptional services as Staff Equipment Officer.

(11)—Cr. Sergeant 657 P. C. Faithful (absent) for much voluntary extra work on the wharves with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(12)—Sergt. 548 Baptista for long and good service.

(13)—Sergt. 4 George Lee for good services on the wharves with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(14)—P. C. 137 Chan Yuk Shu for consistent good police work. (Three times commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for (a) saving life in the street, (b) smart arrest, and (c) smart arrest.)

(15)—Ambulance P. C. 161 Leung Cheung Map for consistent good police work. (Three times commended by C.S.P. for (a) good work during a typhoon, (b) pluck in going to aid of regular police, and (c) smart arrest.)

(16)—P. C. 204 Lam Kwai Yien for consistent good police work. (Three times commended (a) by the Justice Judge for pluck in a stabbing case, (b) by the C.S.P. for a plucky arrest at great personal danger, and (c) for a smart arrest.)

(17)—P. C. 763 A. Hicks for good work as Editor of the Police Reserve Gazette.

(18)—P. C. 707 E. J. Noronha for good work as Manager of the Police Reserve Gazette.

(19)—Bandsman 583 D. C. Baptista for long and good service.

(20)—P. C. 537 J. G. Ozorio for long and good service.

(21)—P. C. 534 N. C. Lorenciano for long and good service.

(22)—P. C. 669 A. M. Silva for long and good service.

B.—Commended Service.

(1)—Sergeant Major Roylance for plucky arrest of an armed man. (Previously awarded Good Service Medal, also commended by Police Magistrate for zeal and activity.)

(2)—Staff Inspector G. Watt for smart action in effecting an arrest.

(3)—Staff Inspector Taylor for consistent good police work.

(4)—Inspector Butterfield by H.E. the Governor for prompt action in saving life in the Harbour, also by the C.S.P. for special services in connection with the Search Supervisors' squad. (Previously awarded Good Service Medal.)

(5)—Musketry Sergeant 782 A. el Arculli for services at the Armoury and with the Musketry Department.

(6)—Sergeant 811 Samy. Highly Commended by the Police Magistrate for intelligent action and arrest of a rogue.

(7)—Sergeant 28 Chin Ching Po for special services with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(8)—Sergeant 70 Yuen Kwok Yan for special services with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(9)—Sergeant 728 A. Bettle for special services with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(10)—P. C. 644 H. A. Allen for special services with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(11)—P. C. 827 Karim Deen for smart arrest of a snatcher. (Previously commended for intelligent action in Yau-mai coal stealing case.)

(12)—P. C. 513 Remedios for smart arrest of a snatcher.

(13)—P. C. 522 Cruz for smart arrest of a pickpocket.

(14)—P. C. 572 Sales for smart arrest of a thief.

(15)—P. C. 764 Lopes for smart arrest of a thief, also for following up and arresting pickpocket.

(16)—P. C. 58 Chon Hing Kee for special services with the Search Supervisors' squad.

(17)—P. C. 113 Hsu Sau Nam for zeal in investigating a case of larceny. (Previously commended by H.E. the Governor on March 3rd, 1918, for zeal in bringing to justice the Po On murderers.)

(18)—Ambulance P. C. 144 Li Wing for smart arrest of a house-breaker and thief; also for courageous conduct in saving the life of a would-be suicide by drowning.

(19)—Bugler 195 Lai Duen Foo for smart arrest of a snatcher.

(20)—P. C. 217 Leung Shiu Man for pluck in a street robbery case, also for plucky arrest of one of a gang of richa coolies during a clan fight.

(21)—P. C. 217 Leung Shiu Man for pluck in a street robbery case, also for plucky arrest of one of a gang of richa coolies during a clan fight.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

15

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(REDFER & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	On 17th Feb. 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KATFONG"	On 18th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Feb. Noon
TINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHERPOO & FINE	"HUGHOW"	On 20th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 22nd Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

TELEPHONE 86

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY, 18th Feb. at 1 P.M.
"HAIRONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 26th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified staff.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	20th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	28th April.
NELLORE	9th April	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	...	4th March.
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
...	...

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,330 Tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,320 Tons	WED. 19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 Tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	MON. 21st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 Tons	TUES. 18th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons	FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
via SUEZ CANAL	SADO MARU ... 12,060 Tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 Tons	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 Tons	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Tons	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons	Beginning of March.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

† FUSHIMI MARU	... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU	... MON. 25th May, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 748 and

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	23rd Feb. From Y.HAMA.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From Y.HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From Y.HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From Y.HAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	14,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	14,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, L.N.B. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM SUZHOE

For SHANGHAI.

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

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For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Monday, 17th February at 10 A.M.

"KAO MARU" Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 A.M.

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